













番茄



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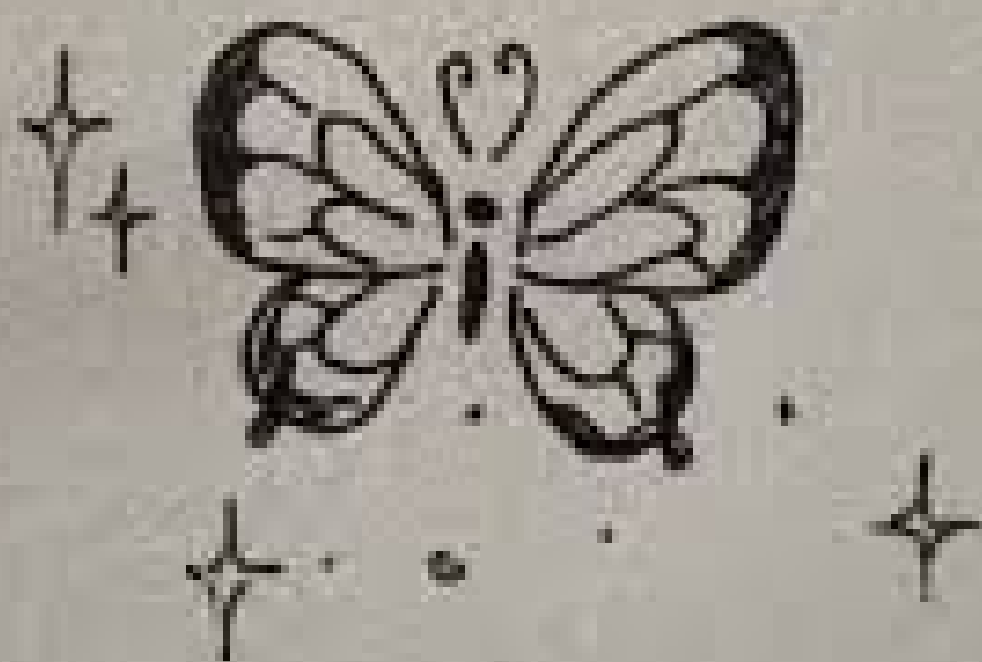


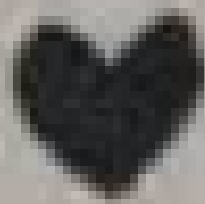


















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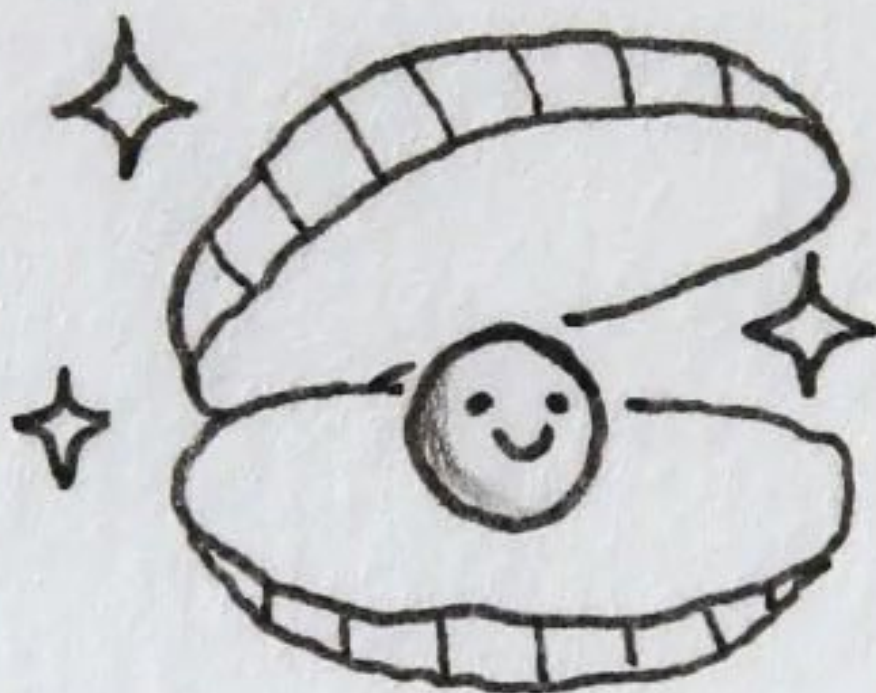










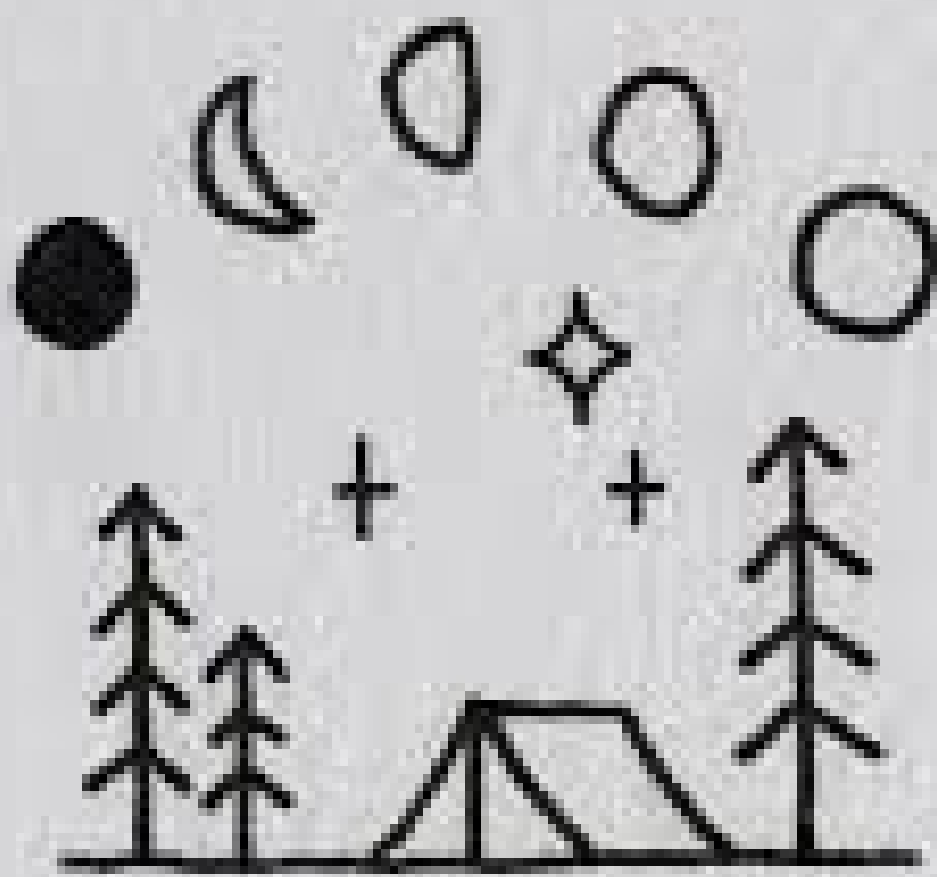


pearl-fect!



be free.













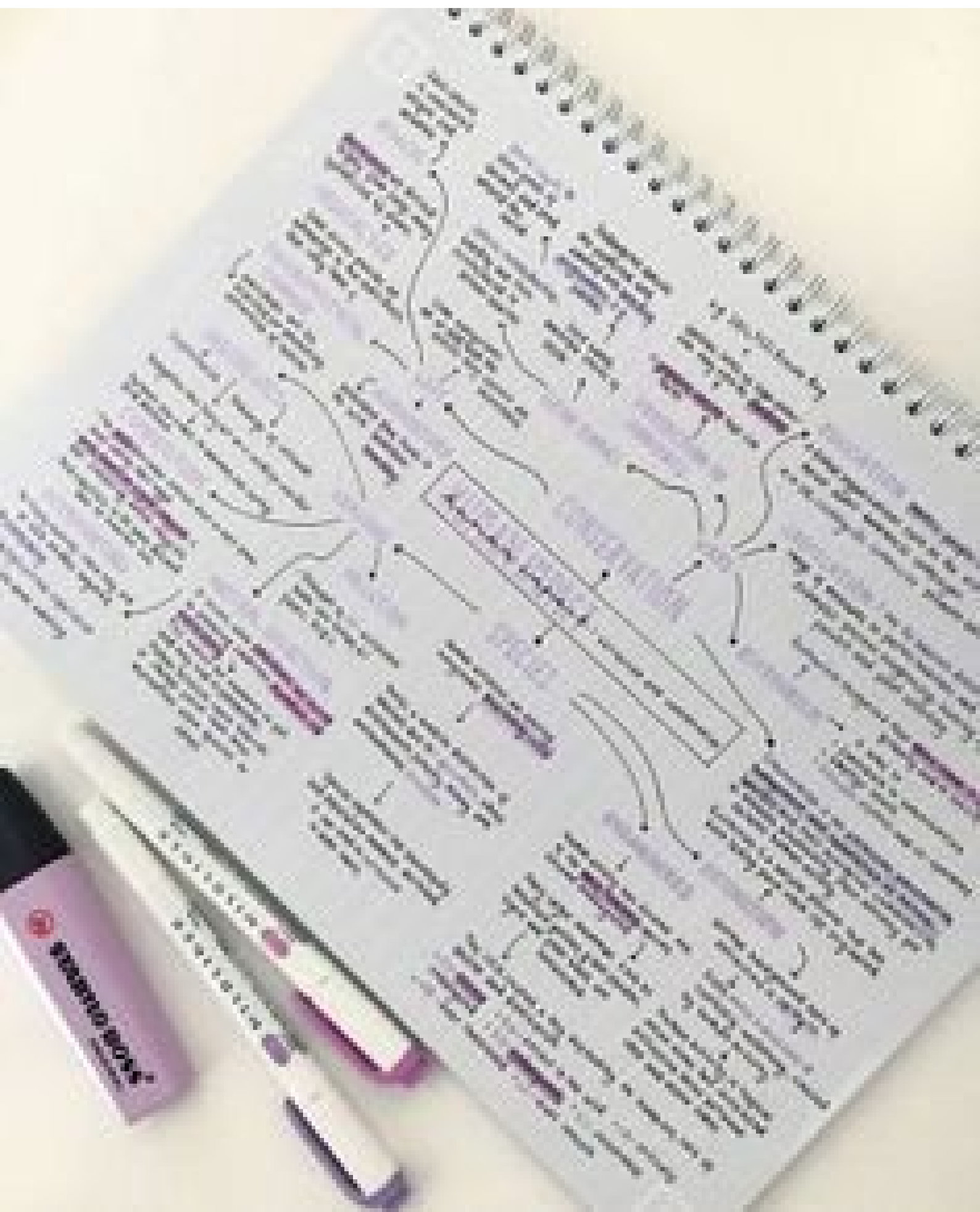


GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATION

Factors influencing gender differences in education:

- 1. Biological factors: Physical differences between males and females, such as height, weight, and brain structure, can influence learning and cognitive abilities.
- 2. Social factors: Society's expectations and norms regarding gender roles can influence educational opportunities and outcomes for males and females.
- 3. Cultural factors: Different cultures have different attitudes towards gender equality and education, which can impact the educational experiences of males and females.
- 4. Economic factors: Socioeconomic status can influence access to education and resources, with males and females often experiencing different levels of economic disadvantage.
- 5. Psychological factors: Gender differences in personality, self-esteem, and motivation can influence educational achievement and engagement.
- 6. Environmental factors: The physical and social environment, including access to schools and resources, can influence educational outcomes for males and females.
- 7. Educational factors: The quality of education, including teaching methods and curriculum, can influence the learning experiences of males and females.
- 8. Policy factors: Government policies and regulations can influence educational opportunities and outcomes for males and females.
- 9. Research factors: The design and implementation of research studies can influence the results and conclusions drawn about gender differences in education.
- 10. Measurement factors: The methods used to measure educational outcomes can influence the results and conclusions drawn about gender differences in education.

Gender differences in education can be influenced by a variety of factors, including biological, social, cultural, economic, psychological, environmental, educational, policy, research, and measurement factors. Understanding these factors can help us better understand the educational experiences of males and females and develop strategies to promote gender equality in education.



@jnovasnotes

Reacciones Químicas

Reacción de oxidación-reducción: Es una reacción en la que se produce una transferencia de electrones entre dos especies químicas. Se caracteriza por el cambio en el estado de oxidación de los átomos de las especies involucradas.

Características:

- Se produce un intercambio de electrones.
- Se puede identificar a la especie que se oxida (pierde electrones) y a la que se reduce (gana electrones).
- El número de electrones perdidos debe ser igual al número de electrones ganados.

Ejemplos:

Reacción de oxidación: $2Fe \rightarrow 2Fe^{2+} + 4e^{-}$

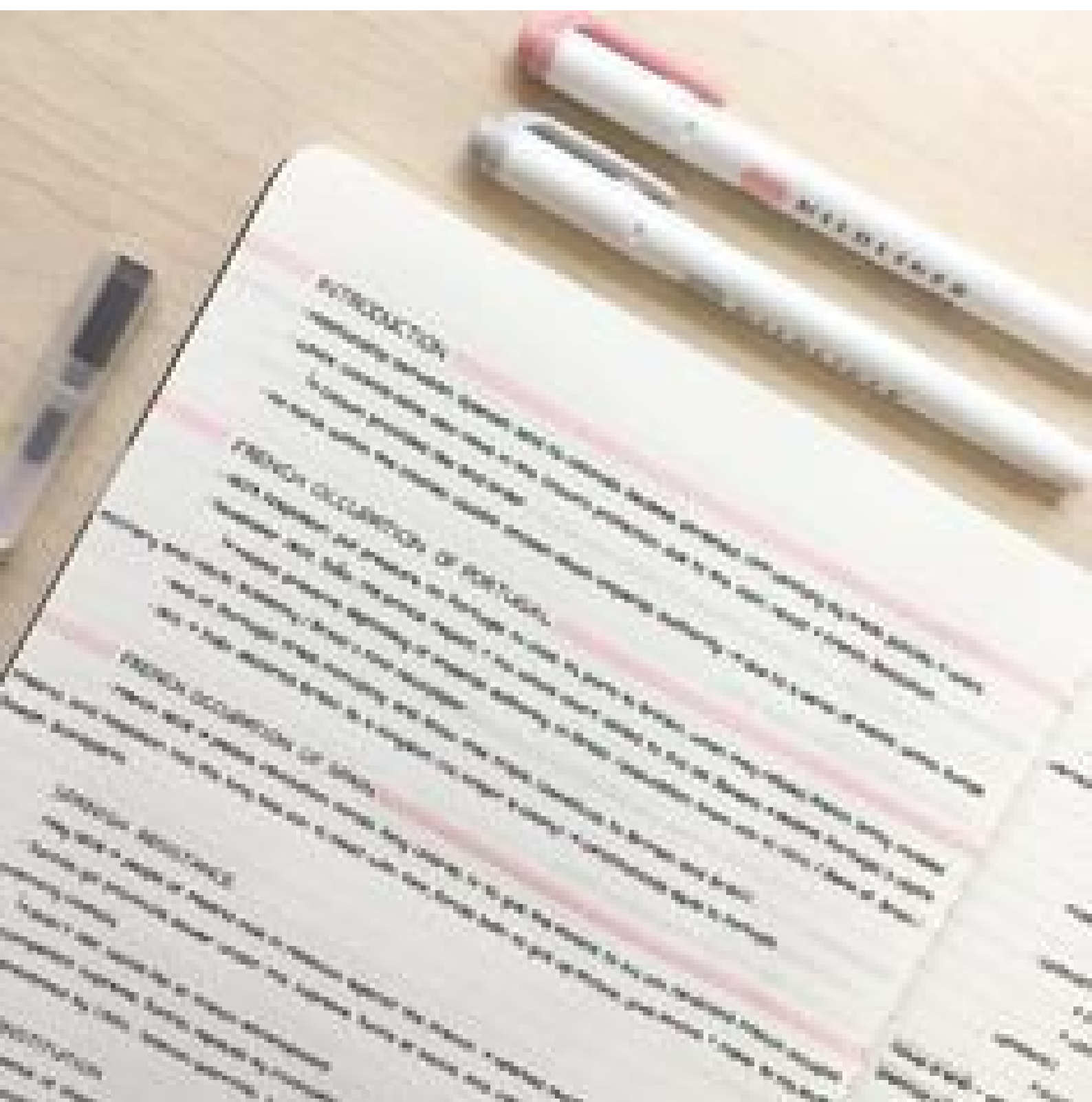
Reacción de reducción: $Cl_2 + 2e^{-} \rightarrow 2Cl^{-}$

Reacciones de Equilibrio

Reacción reversible: Es una reacción que puede ocurrir en ambos sentidos, hacia adelante y hacia atrás, alcanzando un estado de equilibrio.

Constante de equilibrio: Es una medida de la proporción entre las concentraciones de los productos y los reactivos en el equilibrio.





MUSCLE HISTOLOGY

CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Long and cylindrical
- 2. No nuclei on the surface
- 3. No gaps between cells
- 4. No myofibrils

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

- 1. It holds muscle cells together
- 2. It is made of collagen and elastin
- 3. It is found in the intermyofibrillar space
- 4. It is found in the intermyofibrillar space

CELL TYPES

- 1. Myofibrils
- 2. Myofibrils
- 3. Myofibrils
- 4. Myofibrils
- 5. Myofibrils
- 6. Myofibrils
- 7. Myofibrils
- 8. Myofibrils

PROPERTIES

- 1. They are long and cylindrical
- 2. They are found in the intermyofibrillar space
- 3. They are found in the intermyofibrillar space
- 4. They are found in the intermyofibrillar space

FUNCTION

- 1. They are long and cylindrical
- 2. They are found in the intermyofibrillar space
- 3. They are found in the intermyofibrillar space
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PROPERTIES

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THE Supreme COURT

- ✓ the highest court in the United Kingdom.
- ✓ final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases. (except all crim cases in Scotland)
- ↳ also hears devolution matters
- ✓ hears cases from the Court of Appeal - more rarely from High Court under leapfrog procedure
- ✓ all parties in the case must consent and the Supreme Court must give permission for procedure to be used.

Establishment

- ✓ established in 2009 following the passing of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.
- ✓ replaced the appellate committee of the House of Lords.
- ↳ thought necessary to remove any ambiguity around the separation of powers
- ✓ judges no longer have the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords
- ✓ hears fewer than 100 appeals a year on points of law of the greatest importance to society.

Jury System

- ✓ group of 12 people who decide the facts of the case.
- ✓ most are convened in the Crown Court to try serious cases.
- ↳ occasionally convened in cases before the civil courts and before the coroners courts.
- ✓ in 1215, article 39 of the Magna Carta made reference to the 'lawful judgement of his equals' in determining outcomes or penalty.
- ✓ jurors decided facts of a case from fifteenth century.

Trials

- ✓ role of Crown Court judge in a jury trial is manage conduct decide issues of law and summarise case.
- ✓ jurors are present throughout except legal arguments.
- ↳ assisted by the judge's summing up.
- ✓ takes place after all the evidence has been presented by the prosecution, and defence has been heard.
- ✓ judge must direct the jury that they can also find a defendant guilty as charged if case is proven beyond all reasonable doubt.



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For any very small ϵ , $\mathbb{P}(X \leq 0) = 0$ and $\mathbb{P}(X \geq 1) = 0$.
 Consequently, $\mathbb{P}(X = 0) = 0$ and $\mathbb{P}(X = 1) = 0$.
 Hence, $\mathbb{P}(X = 0) = 0$ and $\mathbb{P}(X = 1) = 0$.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

Abstract

1. **Identify the main topic of the passage.**
 2. **Identify the main purpose of the passage.**
 3. **Identify the main argument of the passage.**
 4. **Identify the main conclusion of the passage.**

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■ **THE FUTURE OF THE FIRM** ■

■ 1998年12月1日，中国加入世界贸易组织。

[illegible]

■ *Journal of Management Education*, 30(6), 798-810.

Abstract

Abstract

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World Bank Publishing, Washington, DC, 2000.

Bacterial infection

Humans can acquire parasitic infections from food.

↳ Helminths (worms)

◦ platyhelminthes (nematoda)

Meat and fish are most likely source of parasites.

◦ have a complicated lifestyle and lifecycle.

Food Parasites

◦ extensive + expensive measures in the United Kingdom

↳ meaning incidence is very low.

◦ Meat is inspected before placing on the market.

Very high risk in some parts of the world.

◦ due to traditional foods

i.e. Korea, most Asian countries.

↳ because of raw fish i.e. sushi

platyhelminthes

◦ flatworms

◦ two classes with parasitic members

↳ trematoda.

↳ cestoda.

Trematoda:

◦ Liver flukes

◦ Three hosts.

mammal, snail, fish

cooking kills parasites.

Trematoda

biological

PROKARYOTIC ORGANISMS
- Single celled organisms
- Lack nucleus
- Lack membrane organelles

EUKARYOTIC ORGANISMS
- Cells have an NUCLEUS
- Nucleus contains DNA
- Nucleus is surrounded by nuclear envelope
- Nucleus is the control centre of the cell
- Nucleus contains nucleolus
- Nucleus is the site of ribosome synthesis

CELLS
- Cells are the basic unit of life
- Cells are made of cells
- Cells are the smallest unit of life that can perform all the functions of life

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neurology

prison populations

- ▷ in prison approx. 60 percent of adults have at least one brain injury.
- ▷ compared to 8.5% of non-incarcerated adults suggests damage to certain areas of the brain causes psychological and behavioural traits
- ▷ linked to dysfunctional and violent behaviour especially when such an injury occurs in childhood.

williams (2002)

- ▷ explains the young brain is prone to persons with tbi have a higher probability to perceive elements of a situation (e.g. not reading social cues or may make poor social judgements to behave inappropriately.
- ▷ youth in custody more likely to

neuro-disability

- ▷ viewed as a risk associated with direct link to - hyperactivity, alienation and language impairment
- ▷ indirect link include truancy especially with systematic parenting and detachment
- ▷ plasticity
- ▷ maltreatment highly linked with regulation

neurotrans

dopamine

- a hormone and neurotransmitter in reward-motivated behaviour
- experience or anticipation of a reward increases levels of dopamine
- presence of dopamine = increased risk related behaviours such as substance related personality disorder

serotonin

- another neurotransmitter linked to feelings of calm and contentment
- elevated levels of serotonin is also linked to low levels of irritability
- depletion of serotonin is also linked to depression and obsessive behaviour

testosterone

- most studies find and criminal behaviour



Stress - Stress

Stress is a response to a stimulus that is perceived as a threat or challenge.

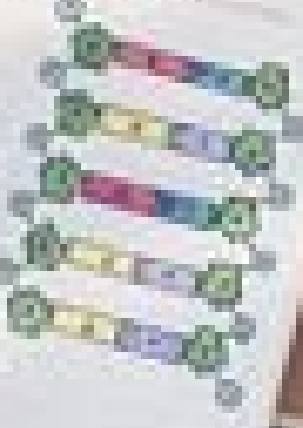
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Psychology

Conduct Disorder
- characterized by a pattern of disruptive behaviors for one or more of the rights of others
- usually begins by age 10 but is given only if there is a history of one or more of conduct disorder before age 10

Antisocial Personality Disorder
- diagnosed for right and wrong
- characterized by a pattern of behavior of others
- usually begins by age 10 but is given only if there is a history of one or more of conduct disorder before age 10

Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- characterized by a pattern of behavior of others
- usually begins by age 10 but is given only if there is a history of one or more of conduct disorder before age 10

Legislarea defensiva

1. Concept

Legislația defensivă este o legislație care are ca scop protejerea intereselor legitime ale cetățenilor și a ordinii publice. Aceasta include toate actele legislative care vizează prevenirea și combaterea infracțiunilor, asigurarea securității naționale și a stabilității sociale.

2. Scopuri

Scopurile principale ale legislației defensive sunt: prevenirea infracțiunilor, asigurarea securității naționale, protejerea intereselor legitime ale cetățenilor și a ordinii publice, și combaterea criminalității organizate.

3. Domenii de aplicare

Legislația defensivă se aplică în următoarele domenii: securitatea națională, ordine publică, protecția datelor personale, securitatea cibernetică, protecția mediului, și securitatea alimentară.

Rectas Paralelas y Perpendiculares

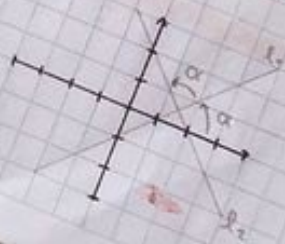
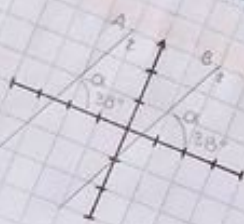
Al resolver problemas de geometría analítica, a veces se refiere a establecer si dos rectas son perpendiculares o paralelas entre sí. Si dos rectas no verticales son paralelas, sus inclinaciones son iguales y por consiguiente sus pendientes también lo son si el ángulo de A es igual a la de B . $m_A = m_B$. Es decir $m_A = m_B$.

Recíprocamente, si dos rectas tienen la misma pendiente entonces son paralelas. Así mismo, la condición necesaria y suficiente para que dos rectas sean perpendiculares y ninguna vertical es que el producto de sus pendientes sea -1 , es decir $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$. O sea recíprocas y de signo contrario.

Deduciremos lo anterior de la fórmula para calcular el ángulo que forman dos rectas:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

Si $1 + m_1 m_2 = 0$ entonces $\alpha = 90^\circ$ (el valor de $\tan 90^\circ$ es indefinido). Por lo que si $m_1 m_2 = -1$ las rectas son perpendiculares entre sí.



©DINNOSTUDY

atoms, molecules and equations

1. Atomic and Molecular Mass
 - 1. The first attempt to measure the masses of atoms and molecules was made in 1808 by Dalton. He proposed that atoms are indivisible particles which cannot be created or destroyed. He also proposed that atoms of a given element have the same chemical and physical properties.
 - 2. Relative atomic mass (Ar) is the ratio of the mass of an atom of an element to 1/12th of the mass of one atom of carbon-12.
 - 3. Relative molecular mass (Mr) is the ratio of the mass of a molecule to 1/12th of the mass of one atom of carbon-12.
 - 4. The relative atomic mass of an element is denoted by Ar and the relative molecular mass of a compound is denoted by Mr.
2. Calculating the mass of a molecule
 - 1. To find the mass of a molecule, we add the relative atomic masses of all the atoms present in the molecule.
 - 2. For example, the relative molecular mass of water (H₂O) is 18.
 - 3. The relative atomic mass of hydrogen is 1 and the relative atomic mass of oxygen is 16.
 - 4. Therefore, the relative molecular mass of water is $2 \times 1 + 16 = 18$.
3. Chemical Equations
 - 1. A chemical equation is a symbolic representation of a chemical reaction.
 - 2. It shows the reactants on the left and the products on the right.
 - 3. The equation is balanced when the number of atoms of each element is the same on both sides.
 - 4. For example, the balanced chemical equation for the reaction of hydrogen and oxygen to form water is:
$$2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
4. Types of chemical reactions
 - 1. Synthesis reaction: A reaction in which two or more substances combine to form a single product.
 - 2. Decomposition reaction: A reaction in which a single substance breaks down into two or more products.
 - 3. Displacement reaction: A reaction in which one element displaces another element from a compound.
 - 4. Double displacement reaction: A reaction in which two compounds exchange ions or groups to form two new compounds.

interés compuesto

El crecimiento de un interés compuesto se produce al reinvertir los intereses que se generan sobre el capital inicial. Es decir, el interés se genera sobre los intereses que se han generado.



El interés compuesto se calcula sobre el capital inicial y los intereses que se han generado en los periodos anteriores. Es decir, el interés se genera sobre los intereses que se han generado.

Ejemplo

Supongamos que tenemos un capital inicial de 1000 € y lo dejamos durante 5 años. Si el interés es del 5%, el interés que se genera en el primer año es de 50 €, en el segundo de 52,50 €, en el tercero de 55,06 €, en el cuarto de 57,63 € y en el quinto de 60,21 €.

La diferencia entre el interés simple y el interés compuesto es que el interés simple se calcula sobre el capital inicial y el interés compuesto se calcula sobre el capital inicial y los intereses que se han generado.

Interés compuesto en la práctica

- Simple
- Compuesto



Summary: Chapter 8

Monetary expansion policy: firms and workers are rational workers and can evaluate the consequences of a gov policy and intervention. In a rational economic system, gov spending and taxation is done to achieve a desired level of spending and taxation. Monetary policy: gov spending and taxation is done to achieve a desired level of spending and taxation. Fiscal policy: gov spending and taxation is done to achieve a desired level of spending and taxation. Supply-side economics: lower gov spending and tax

Fiscal policy is the use of gov spending and taxation to pursue long term growth. Spending and tax cuts are used to stimulate the economy. Supply-side economics: lower gov spending and tax

Rate of Bank of Canada is to control the money supply and remove bank notes. Monetary policy: gov spending and taxation is done to achieve a desired level of spending and taxation. Supply-side economics: lower gov spending and tax

Rate of Bank of Canada is to control the money supply and remove bank notes. Monetary policy: gov spending and taxation is done to achieve a desired level of spending and taxation. Supply-side economics: lower gov spending and tax

1. Identify
the main points

2. Summarize

3. Conclude







mi práctica:



IDEA DE
título



* energía
* SOLAR

adjetivos
* DEL VERBO

análisis
de sangre

historia DEL

E S T A D O

la legislación

LA Constitución

concepto
DE estado

Part 1



POUDRE PINK PEPER

• Euphorbia
• Cereus

• Hiperemesis
• Gastrica

Ablación

Minha

FUNÇÃO INORGÂNICA







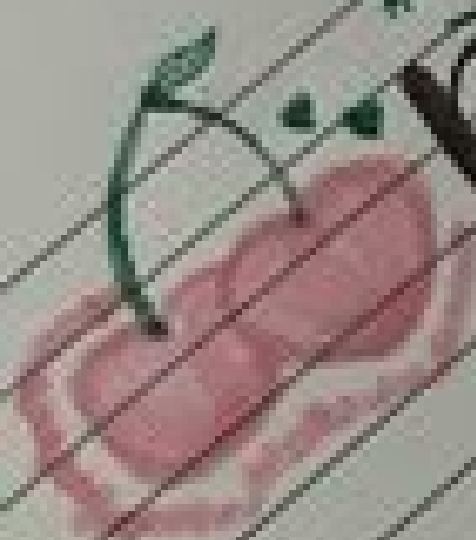
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Sistema

QUÍMICA
orgânica

história



Parent Tunes



17

historia

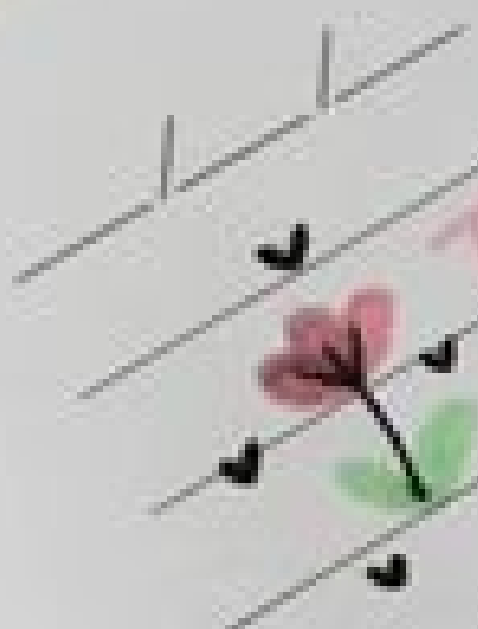
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studying

Factorial notation

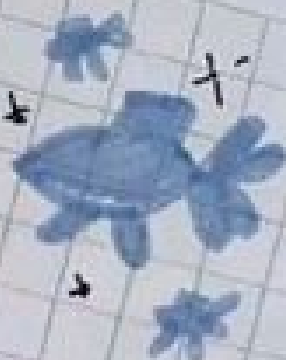
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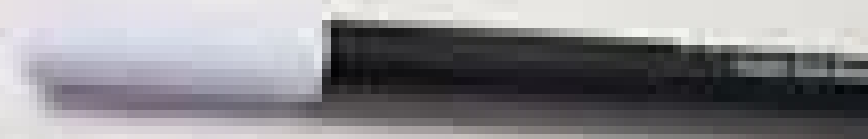
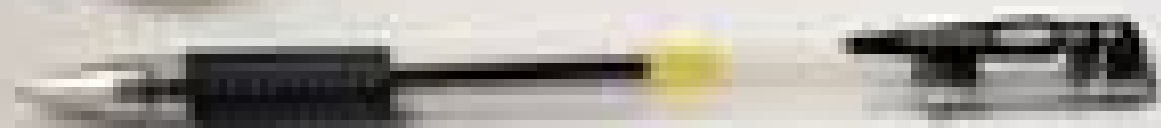
NATURAL
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CLASE 2
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CORRIENTES
LITERARIAS



arte
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Journal of Management Education 32(1)

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LOS CONVENCIONALES

teoría del
Análisis

teoría del
LÍNEALES

Proporciones

Ecuaciones
Lineales

Proporciones

Magnitudes

Razonamiento
Verbal

Sistema
Respiratorio

Etiquetas

Tribunal of fact

Law decider

- generally referred to as the Tribunal of law

- legal decisions include matters such as the appropriate sentence for a person guilty.

Facts in issue

- the Tribunal of fact in the crown court is the jury.
- it is responsible for reaching factual decisions, while the judge is responsible for deciding legal issues.
- matters in contention are often termed the 'facts in issue'.
- the 'ultimate facts' they are the facts that a party to litigation must prove in order to succeed in claims for defence and to show entitlement to relief.

Plea deals

- in court, the defendant is accused formally of the commission of an offence and asked to plead.
- when the plea is not guilty all elements of the offence are put in dispute.
- defendant requires the prosecution to prove.

Procedures

- rule 16.5 (1) civil procedure rules 1998
- in his defence, the allegation must state which of the allegations he is unable to admit or deny, but the claimant must be able to prove.

Questions of law and fact

- the facts in issue are determined by reference to the evidence.
- the facts in issue are determined by reference to the evidence to the law and the statement of case (in a civil trial) or the indictment, information or written statement (in criminal proceedings).

Making allegations

Civil procedures

- cases are initiated by the 'statement of case'.
- the claimant will make detailed allegations of fact such as breach of contract in their particulars of claim.
- the defendant responds to each allegation in a defence.
- unless they admit liability at that point.

The denying party

- under an obligation to state reasons for denial of allegations (rule 16.5(2) civil procedure rules 1998).
- requirement to prove an allegation cannot judge on the basis of the defendant's denial.
- matters such as loss and damage in personal knowledge.

Trial facts

- evidence that is not relevant to one or more facts in issue is inadmissible at trial.
- lawyers are better able to analyse the case as they know what is admissible in court.

Crayola SUPER TIPS

Stabilo Boss

@_estudiagerman

Arte

DEFINICIÓN

Se denomina Arte o Artes a un conjunto de actividades humanas que persiguen una finalidad estética, es decir, que intentan comunicar, expresar belleza, despertar sentimientos o reflexiones, todo a través de la manipulación de materiales de diversa naturaleza.

Historia

El Arte no tiene ninguna utilidad evidente y no persigue ningún fin práctico. El ARTE es algo que existe por existir.

En la Antigüedad las artes se asociaban a la influencia divina. Los Antiguos Griegos tenían musas específicas para cada forma de arte, a las que atribuían la inspiración necesaria para su ejercicio.

CAMBIO Climático

¿Qué es? Se define como la variación en el estado del sistema climático, formado por la atmósfera, la hidrosfera, la biosfera y la litosfera, que perdura durante periodos de tiempo suficientemente largos hasta alcanzar un equilibrio. Existe una importante diferencia entre el calentamiento global y el cambio climático, es decir, el aumento de la temperatura del planeta, es provocado por las emisiones de la atmósfera de gases por efecto invernadero derivadas de la actividad del ser humano, están provocando variaciones en el clima del planeta tierra.

Causas

Se pueden dividir en aquellas relacionadas con los procesos naturales y las causas vinculadas con la actividad humana:

- Efecto invernadero natural
- Gases de efecto invernadero con ciclos naturales
- Emisiones de más gases, compuestos de efecto invernadero
- Concentración atmosférica
- Gases han absorbido el 30% del CO₂

Consecuencias

- El agua se expande cuando se calienta y los océanos absorben más calor que la tierra por lo cual el nivel del mar ascenderá.
- Las ciudades de la costa sufrirán inundaciones.
- Lugares en los que normalmente llueve mucho podrían secarse.
- Lagos y ríos podrían secarse.
- Habría menos agua disponible para la agricultura, producción de comida, para beber o en bañarse.
- Muchas plantas y animales morirían.

© CAMILA.NOTES

STABI BOSS ORIGINAL

Búho

¿Qué son?

Es un animal que pertenece al estado de los estrigidos. Se trata de un ave de hábitos nocturnos y suele ser caracterizada por tener plumas que que parecen orejas. Esta peculiaridad permite diferenciar a los búhos de las lechuzas y de otras especies muy similares.

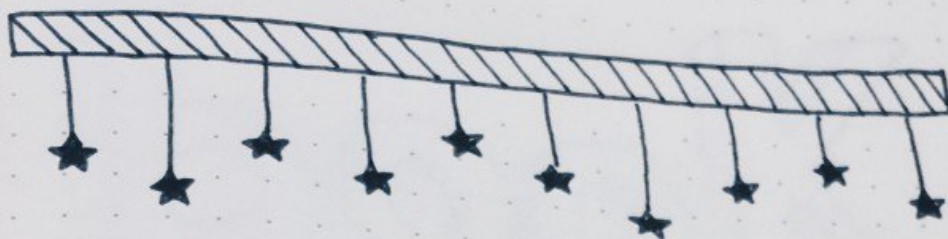
Características

Los ojos de los búhos no tiene movilidad en la vista. Por esta razón solo pueden ver hacia adelante. Y es por eso que tienen la capacidad de girar la cabeza 270°.

Generalmente los búhos permanecen en el mismo territorio por toda la vida. No son aves que migren de un sitio a otro. Son animales solitarios. No son animales crepusculares. Más prefieren cazar de noche.

Son aves de rapina porque se alimentan de otros vivos como: pequeños insectos, ranas, lagartijas y otros.





JULY

M T W T F S S						
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

goals:

- ♥ stay happy
- ♥ sleep 8 hours a day
- ♥ drink water

you are my sunshine

read.

i'm still growing.



fay.elise

ideias de fechas



@JEHU_NOTES

Scribe

ABLO BOSS
ORIGINAL

ABLO BOSS
ORIGINAL



@Hueningkai_notes

Molang



Es un conejo redondo y feliz, un personaje muy animado y tierno. Molang saboreo cada momento de su vida, afrontándolo con alegría y felicidad. Se fija en los pequeños detalles dando importancia a las cosas mínimas.

Argumento

Molang es una serie de humor que se basa en la relación de un excéntrico y entusiasmado conejo y un tímido, emocional y discreto porrito. A pesar de sus diferencias viven una amistad.



only I can change
my life. no one
do it

herencia humana



cromosomas humanos: los seres humanos tenemos 46 cromosomas semejantes dos a dos, es decir 23 pares de cromosomas **homólogos** en cada una de nuestras células. Un par de estos cromosomas determina el sexo de cada individuo (cromo. sexuales).

herencia: carácter

En la especie humana, cada individuo se origina al ser fecundado un óvulo por un espermatozoide. Cada uno de estos gametos se produce por meiosis, y por tanto, solo contiene 23 cromosomas. Los óvulos contienen un cromosoma X más 22 **autosomas**, además contienen un cromosoma X o uno Y. El óvulo es fecundado por un espermatozoide al azar. Si este lleva el cromosoma X se originará un XX (**una niña**) y si porta cromosoma Y será un niño. En cada fecundación hay 50% de niño o niña (XX) ó (XY)



Swallowtail

monarcas

La mariposa monarca es reconocida internacionalmente por su fascinante migración: la migración de estos pequeños insectos de medio metro de pelo, comprende una parte del norte América y es un fenómeno maravilloso y muy complejo.

La monarca tiene una de las migraciones más largas y numerosas en el mundo de los insectos y sobrevive a generaciones de ida y vuelta. La diferencia de las migraciones monarca nace entre las que ocurren en sitios de invierno.

Las mariposas monarca nacen en lugares de los que se trasladan en forma de larva. A continuación, se alimentan de la planta de leño y después se convierten en pupa. Las mariposas monarca dependen de la planta del algodón, que constituye prácticamente el único alimento de las larvas.



@DAVID - ARTPE

Geography

Introduction

Geography is the study of the Earth and its features. It includes the study of the physical environment, such as land, water, and climate, and the human environment, such as population, culture, and politics.

Geography

Geography is a branch of knowledge that deals with the Earth and its features. It is a science that studies the physical and human environment. The physical environment includes the land, water, and atmosphere. The human environment includes the population, culture, and politics. Geography is a multidisciplinary field that draws on the knowledge of other sciences, such as biology, chemistry, and physics, to understand the Earth and its features.

Specialties

- Physical Geography
- Human Geography
- Environmental Geography
- Geographical Information Systems

- Geography Education
- Geography Research
- Geography Policy
- Geography Practice



LOS WIKIS

CLASES

CLASES DE CLASES

CLASES DE CLASES

CLASIFICACION

CLASIFICACION

CLASIFICACION

CLASIFICACION



Ajelote

• ELITE LAFINANTE •

EN CONTINERIA

Es una alfombra que representa todos los que pertenecen a la familia Ajelote. Es una alfombra que representa todos los que pertenecen a la familia Ajelote.



Analisis y LOCALIZACIÓN

El análisis de la familia Ajelote se realiza a través de la localización de la familia Ajelote en la familia Ajelote. El análisis de la familia Ajelote se realiza a través de la localización de la familia Ajelote en la familia Ajelote.

ORIGINARIO de MÉXICO

El origen de la familia Ajelote se encuentra en la familia Ajelote. El origen de la familia Ajelote se encuentra en la familia Ajelote.

Los datos de la familia Ajelote se encuentran en la familia Ajelote.

El origen de la familia Ajelote se encuentra en la familia Ajelote.

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El origen de la familia Ajelote se encuentra en la familia Ajelote.

DEFINITION

April

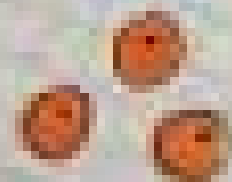




March



ingles







Alison

Michel
Cardona
CARDONA

Genderos



Ma
Tem
A
TI
cas

Biología



apartado



